

Ned. Ov. Bez., Land en Volk. p. 108. The type specimen of this bird (which is in the Leyden Museum) was brought by Müller from the island of Bouton; but the same species occurs near Macassar, in the adjacent island of Celebes, whence Mr. Wallace has lately transmitted specimens; and living examples in the Zoological Gardens at Rotterdam are said to be from Timor.

We have now living in the Society's gardens examples of *Tanygnathus macrorhynchus* and *T. Mulleri*.

In our gardens we have also now living another very interesting bird, namely the large green Lory, described by Prince Bonaparte in a note in our 'Proceedings' in 1850 (p. 26) as *Psittacodis Westermanni*, and which may be easily distinguished from its near ally, the *Psittacus magnus* or *sinensis* of the older authors (of which we have also a living specimen), by the want of the red patch on the flanks, as well as by the different hue of the deep green colour. Prince Bonaparte has employed for these birds, which, as he well remarks, form the only green genus of true Lories, the term *Psittacodis*. But the true type of *Psittacodis* (as constituted by Wagler*, its originator) is the extraordinary Parrot, *Psittacus paragua*—a distinct form altogether, to which Prince Bonaparte has applied the name *Stavorinius*. Mr. G. R. Gray, in his last list of Genera (p. 88, genus 1491), applies the term *Mascarinus* to these Parrots. But Lesson's name *Mascarinus* cannot, I think, possibly be used otherwise than for the *Psittacus mascarinus* of Madagascar, which Lesson placed within the genus, although he did not arrange it as the first species. It seems quite absurd to call a group of birds occurring only in the Moluccas "*Mascarinus*." I therefore suggest the adoption of the term "*Polychlorus*," given by Scopoli as the specific designation of *Psittacus magnus*, as a generic name for these birds—which will so stand as *Polychlorus magnus*, and *Polychlorus Westermanni* (Pl. CXXVII.); and the third species, Prince Bonaparte's *Psittacodis intermedius*, of which there are examples in the British and Leyden Museums—as *Polychlorus intermedius*.

It is singular that the only other known example of *Polychlorus Westermanni*, from which Prince Bonaparte's description was taken, is also a living bird in the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam, where the collection of *Psittacidae* (which I had the pleasure of inspecting a few weeks since) is very good, embracing about sixty-four species.

It is however surpassed by that in our own Gardens, where at the present moment no less than seventy-five species may be seen living.

3. ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS RECEIVED BY M. SALLÉ FROM SOUTHERN MEXICO. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

M. Sallé (whose fine series of Mexican birds I have twice already brought before the notice of this Society) has lately received a third

* Wagler, Mon. Psittacorum, p. 495.

collection from the same country, which he has kindly submitted to my inspection. This was made in the district of S. Andres Tuxtla in the State of Vera Cruz, by M. Adolphe Boucard, and embraces nearly 80 species contained in M. Sallé's previous collection, of which I need not repeat the names. But there are also other species in this last collection which did not occur in either of the former, and I purpose giving some account of these, so as to make the catalogue of South Mexican birds as perfect as possible.

1. *SARCORHAMPHUS PAPA* (Linn.).

Although this bird has been described by Hernandez as Mexican, I am not aware that its occurrence in any of the States of the Mexican confederacy has been noticed by any modern writer. Some of the United States ornithologists have claimed it as occurring within their territories, but, I believe, on insufficient grounds.

2. *MORPHNUS URUBITINGA* (Gm.).

3. *MORPHNUS ANTHRACINUS* (Nitzsch).

A young bird of the second year.

4. *MORPHNUS SCHISTACEUS* (Sund.), juv.

Santecomapam.

5. *ASTURINA NITIDA* (Lath.).

A young bird. Santecomapam.

6. *BUTEO GHIESBREGHTI*, DuBus, Esq. Orn. pl. 1.

A fine adult bird of this splendid species.

S. Andres Tuxtla.

7. *CICCABA TORQUATA* (Daud.): Bp. Consp. p. 43.

Santecomapam; the forests—scarce.

8. *TROGON MELANOCEPHALUS*, Gould, Mon. Trogon. pl. 12.

Beautiful specimens of males and females of this rare species procured at Cateman in November and December 1856.

9. *CERYLE SUPERCILIOSA* (Linn.).

Agrees with S. A. specimens.

10. *PHAETHORNIS LONGIROSTRIS*, Delattre, Echo d. M. S. 1843, no. 45.—*T. cephalus*, Bourc. et Muls. R. Z. 1848, p. 269.

This fine species was originally discovered in Nicaragua by Delattre, and specimens were obtained in the same country by M. Sallé during his former voyage.

11. *VIREO FLAVIFRONS*, Vieill. Ois. Am. Sept. pl. 54.

12. VIREO NOVEBORACENSIS (Gm.).

Both these Greenlets from Santecomapam. They were collected in January 1857, and seem to agree with specimens from the United States.

13. ATTILA CITREOPYGIA, Bp. Notes Orn. p. 86.

This species, which was established by Prince Bonaparte on specimens brought by Delattre from Nicaragua, is closely allied to *A. brasiliensis* of Brazil and *A. spadicea* of Cayenne (*uropygialis*, Cab. in Schomb. Guiana). It may be distinguished by its dark brown back, and the darker flammulation of the neck. Two specimens were obtained at Santecomapam in March 1857. It is represented as migratory and very rare—found only in the deep forests, and perched very high in the trees.

14. ICTERUS GULARIS (Wagl.) ; Bp. Consp. i. p. 435 ; P. Z. S. *antea*, p. 205.

Specimens of this species of a deeper reddish hue than any I have yet seen from S. Andres Tuxtla in March 1857.

15. ICTERUS GIRAUDI, Cass. (*melanopterus*, Hartlaub) ; Bp. Consp. i. p. 434.

At one time I was inclined to agree with Prince Bonaparte (Notes Orn. p. 13) that these two names might belong to different species. Having lately examined individuals from different localities, I think otherwise. The type-specimens of Mr. Cassin in the collection of the Academy at Philadelphia and those from Bogota only vary slightly in the amount of yellow on the bend of the wing, and can hardly be considered distinct. The present examples from Santecomapam, obtained in January, are rather longer in the wing than the Bogota skins, but otherwise agree.

With the five species previously mentioned, the present two make up seven *Icteri* inhabiting the province of Vera Cruz, and I have specimens of an eighth (*I. Wagleri*, mihi, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 7) from Orizaba in the same State. I have also seen *Icterus parisorum*, Bp. (*scottii*, Couch.), from Coahuila, and *I. pustulatus* from Mazatlan in Northern Mexico ; so that this portion of America may be considered as the head-quarters of the brilliant birds of this genus.

16. OCYALUS WAGLERI, Gray, Gen. B. p. 342. pl. 85.

The most northern locality I have hitherto noticed for this species. It is common in Guatemala, whence specimens have been sent by Mr. Skinner ; there are examples in the British Museum from Chiriqui (Capt Kellett), and the bird appears to extend into New Grenada.

17. GONIAPHÆA PARELLINA (Bp.) ; P.Z.S. 1856, p. 302. sp. 149.

18. GONIAPHÆA CONCRETA (DuBus), *ibid.* sp. 150.

The present collection contains males and females of both these

interesting species, obtained at Santecomapam in January 1857. The females of the latter bird are of a uniform chocolate-brown, quite different in tinge from those of the other species of the genus. I have in my collection a male of *G. concreta* from Orizaba.

19. *EUPHONIA GOULDI*, mihi, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 66. pl. cxxiv.

A male of this beautiful *Euphonia* from Santecomapam in January 1857, which confirms my impression that the bird in Sallé's original collection, described as a probable female (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 303. sp. 168), was of this species. Among some drawings of birds made by Mr. Bell on the Mosquito Coast, is an accurate representation of the ♂ and ♀ of this species, which indicates the extension of its range further southwards.

20. *LANIO AURANTIUS*, Lafr. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 303, sp. 158.

The present collection contains several males of this splendid bird from Santecomapam, obtained in March 1857. The former collections contained only a single female.

21. *CELEUS BADIOIDES* (Less.) ; Cent. Zool. pl. 14 ; Bp. Consp. p. 130.—*Meiglyptes badius*, Reichb. !

"Very rare at Cuesalapa and Santecomapam, in the forest. Migratory. January 1857."

22. *CENTURUS PUCHERANI* (Mahl.) ; Bp. Consp. i. p. 120.

Santecomapam, March 1857.

My collection contains an example of this species from Orizaba.

23. *DRYOCOPUS GUATIMALENSIS*, Hartl. — *Dryocopus regius*, Reichb. Handb. d. Sp. Orn. pl. 649. fig. 4331-32. p. 393.

Santecomapam, March 1857.

This same bird was in M. Sallé's first collection, and was wrongly inserted in my list (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 306. sp. 197) as *D. erythrops*. The true *D. erythrops* is from Brazil. The other Mexican species, *D. scapularis* of my list, has also been figured by Reichenbach as *D. leucorhamphus*, pl. 648. p. 393.

24. *DIPLOPTERUS EXCELLENS*, sp. nov.

Similis D. naevio ex Amer. Merid. sed major, supra magis rufescens, caudæ tectricibus superioribus cinnamomescenti-rufis nigro longitudinaliter striatis: subtus purius albus, pectore non cinerascente, sed paululum rufo tincto: crisso rufescente: rostro brevior, altiore; tarsis longioribus.

Long. tota 11·7, alæ 4·5, caudæ 6·3, tarsi 1·4.

M. Jules Verreaux, whose experienced eye is ever active in distinguishing new species, called my attention to this bird of M. Sallé's last collection, after I had somewhat doubtfully referred it to *D. naevius*. Upon a close re-examination it certainly appears distinct from the South American species, and I have set forth above the grounds of difference, though I have some doubts whether the pre-

vailing rufous tinge of the back may not be owing to the bird being not quite adult. I have not adopted the term *mexicanus*, which M. Verreaux has used for this species in his MS. as we have already a *Dromococcyx mexicanus*, which is of a genus not separated by many authors from *Diplopterus*.

25. CONURUS PETZI (Wagl.).—*Sittace petzi*, Wagl. Mon. Psitt. p. 650.

Acapulco.

This species very closely resembles the South American *C. aureus*. I have already mentioned three parrots as occurring in M. Sallé's collections, namely *Pionus senilis* and *Psittacula lineola* (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 306) and *Chrysotis autumnalis* (*antea*, p. 205). This makes a fourth. Besides these M. Sallé found *Chrysotis viridigenalis*, Cassin (Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. vi. p. 371; Journ. iii. pl. 13. p. 153), which seems to be the same as Souancé's *C. coccineifrons* (R. Z. 1856, p. 154) common in the *tierra caliente*, as also *C. ochroptera*, Gm., (*xanthops*, Spix). In the same country M. Sallé observed *Conurus astec*, Souancé (R. Z. 1857, p. 97), and two Aras, one of which was most likely *Ara militaris*, known to occur in Mexico. These ten species are probably all that occur in this part of Mexico. But on the table-land is found *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*, which extends up to the Rio Grande, where it was obtained by John Audubon within the limits of the State of Texas.

26. NYCTICORAX GARDENI (Gm.).

Cateman, December 1856.

27. CANCROMA COCHLEARIA (Linn.).

Cateman, January 1857.

28. IBIS ALBA (Linn.), juv.

Santecomapam, March 1857.

29. CALIDRIS ARENARIA (Linn.).

Santecomapam, January 1857.

4. LISTE DES OISEAUX RAPPORTÉS ET OBSERVÉS DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE (ANCIENNE PARTIE ESPAGNOLE DE L'ÎLE ST. DOMINGUE OU D'HAÏTI), PAR M. A. SALLÉ, PENDANT SON VOYAGE DE 1849 À 1851. (Communicated by PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.)

M. A. Sallé has at my request drawn up the following list of birds met with by him in the island of San Domingo, together with some interesting observations on their habits. We know so little of the ornithology of this interesting island (and indeed of the Antilles gene-